Vol. 570 No.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1797.

PROPOSALS,
For publishing by subscription,
An entire New Work, entitled,
THE AMERICAN

Universal Gazetteer.

Or A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;
Containing

A full and authentic description of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, states, provinces, islands, cities, chief towns, seas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

Together with

The government, customs, manner, and religion of the inhabitants; the situation, extent, bounds, climate, soil, and natural productions of each country; the curiosities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and distances from remarkable places; the sieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and MOST AUTHENTIC account of the climate, soil, productions, curiosities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

By JOSEPH SCOTT,
Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Universal Gazetteer shall be printed in a handsome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are subscribed for, the work will immediately be put to press.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty six pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illustrative of the first principles of geography and astronomy.

V. The work will be comprised in twenty eight or thirty numbers—if it exceeds thirty, the excess will be given gratis—the whole making four handsome volumes.

VI. One number is to be delivered every two weeks, the money for which is to be paid on delivery.

VII. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the first number, are at liberty to return it, and shall have their money repaid.

VIII. A list of the subscribers, as patronisers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia, June 21st, 1797.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the estate of John Oliphant, late of Fayette county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment to

MARY OLIPHANT, administratrix.
July 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

To Actual Settlers.

A FEW excellent Farms, in that tract of country, known by the name of New Connecticut, on and near the Mahoning or principal branch of the Big Beaver river, about 30 miles from where it empties into the Ohio at M'Intosh. The excellent quality of the land, variety of springs, and eligible situation both as to water and land carriage, is too generally known to need any recommendation; there being a road already cleared out from M'Intosh by the way of Major William's mills to the land. As those lands have passed through a very regular channel of conveyance, any person who wishes to purchase may be assured of an indisputable title. The particulars of which as well as the easy terms of payment, may be known by applying to JOHN YOUNG, at Braden's run, or PHINEAS HILL, residing on the land.
July 25, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the partnership of R. & J. Brotherton are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts before the first of September next, those who neglect this notice may expect to be sued without respect to persons, as not one day's longer indulgence can be given, by

JOHN BROTHERTON.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Josiah Tannehill and Thomas Bracken, near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 15th inst. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, 9 years old this spring, a natural trotter, bald face, four white feet, three of which is white above the pasterns, shod all round, shoes half worn. Whoever takes up said horse, and thief if stolen, and prosecutes him to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse alone, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, July 28, 1797.

JOHN HAMSHER,

COPPER SMITH AND TIN PLATE WORKER,
In Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

HAS now on hand, and for sale, a large quantity of Stills, Copper and Tin Ware, and a quantity of Gin and Whiskey, all of which he will sell, either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Two apprentices and two journeymen wanted for the Copper Smith trade, and two journeymen to the Tinning trade, to whom the highest wages will be given. The highest prices given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

N. B. He has also just opened a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, including a large quantity of best finished BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at a very low rate.
July 26, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living on Jacob's creek, three miles above Turbull's Iron works, on the 16th day of April last, a dark bay Mare, with a small star in her forehead, 8 years old this spring, trots and paces, about 14 hands high; also a sorrel Horse Colt, one year old this spring, with a star in his forehead, white mane and tail. Whoever takes up said creatures and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, together with reasonable charges if brought home

PETER SMAIL, jun.
Westmoland county, South Huntingdon township, July 20, 1797.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone over the mountains, if they have not been stopped in Ligonier Valley or the Glades.

Two Horses, a Light

Waggon, and Harness compleat, for Sale. Enquire of the Printer. July 12, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE different Auctioneers appointed in the County of Allegheny, are requested immediately to come forward with their books and documents to settle up their business to the 20th of June, 1797, and take up their bonds where they have been complied with.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, District of Pennsylvania.
July 20, 17[illegible].

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Surveyor's Office for the District in the county of Westmoreland, bounded as follows—beginning at where the purchase line joins Canon's district, thence by said purchase line to Allegany river, down Allegany river to the mouth of Kiskiminitas, the up Kiskiminitas and Conemaugh to the mouth of Stoney run, from the mouth of Stoney run a direct line to the line of Woods district where the Pennsylvania road crosses the Laurel Hill, and by the western boundary of Woods and Canon's district to the place of beginning, kept at the house of Col. Charles Campbell, on Blacklick, where attendance on behalf of James Ross, Esq. the deputy, will be given by

EPHRIM B. ELLIOT.
July 22, 1797.

TOWNS OF ERIE, WARREN, WATERFORD AND FRANKLIN.

THE *Second payment* for Lots in the said Towns purchased at the Public Sales made at Philadelphia, Carlisle & Pittsburgh, in the months of July and August last, 1796, must be made on or before the 17th day of August next, together with lawful interest from the time of sale, or in failure of such payment the sale will be absolutely void and of no effect.

The payments will be received at any time before or on the said day at my Office, No. 45, in Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, duly authorised to receive the same.
June 30, 1797.

The Subscriber has for Sale, a

NEGRO WENCH,

who is good for house or out work. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN RICHEY, Copper Smith, near Budds Ferry, Yough.

Westmoreland county, July 18, 1797.

WESTMORELAND TROOP OF HORSE

THE gentlemen that compose said Troop will please to take Notice, that the second Tuesday in August next is appointed for Military Exercise at Greensburgh—a punctual attendance is expected, as all the absentees may expect to be strictly fined, agreeably to the rules and regulations of said Troop.

By order of the Officers and Company present at last meeting.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Secretary.
July 15, 1797.

NEW STORE.

In Beaver Creek Settlement.

Just opened at WILLIAMS'S MILLS, *sixteen miles from the Ohio, at the Forks of Little Beaver, on the main waggon road leading from Pittsburgh through M'Intosh, up Big Beaver, by said Mills to Mahoning, Shenango, the great Salt Springs, Pymatuning, and New Connecticut Settlements.*

The assortment of GOODS for Sale there, consists of a considerable variety of articles, some of which are as follows, viz.

GREEN, *drab, blue and mixed coloured broadcloths*	*Blankets*
Cassimers, assorted colours	*A variety of silk handkerchiefs*
Beaverets	*Cotton and linen ditto*
Forest cloths and coatings	*Muslin cravats and shawls*
Flannels, velvets and corduroys	*Dimity and striped bed ticking*
Royal ribbs and nankeens	*Silk, thread, mohair Bindings, ribbons*
A variety of calicoes, chintzes and cambrics	*Pins, needles, buckaback, scissors, knives*
Worsted, cotton & silk and cotton hose	*Thimbles, razors and spectacles*
Irish linens & durants	*Ink stands, powder, lead and salts*
Taboreens & tamblets	*Tea and coffee*
	10d and 6d nails
	Glass,

And a variety of other articles for which Cash, wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Tow and Flaxen Linen, Butter, Beeswax, & Furrs will be received in payment, by

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Agent Pop. Com.
June 20, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 10.

VICTOR DUPONT, son of Dupont of Nemours, goes from Boston to Philadelphia with the title of Consul General of the Republic.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
1 Prairial—May 20.

They proceeded to the election of officers.

Out of 404 votes PICHEGRU had 387 for the Presidency, the secretaries are, Simeon, Vaublanc, Lariviere, and Parisot.

Pichegru modestly approached to the tribune. Applause commenced to manifest itself, but out of respect to order it was withheld from a general burst.

PICHEGRU SAID,

I am penetrated with the most lively sen[sa]tions of gratitude at those demonstrations of benevolence which are expressed in your call[ing] ting me to the Presidency—but the more I appreciate the greatness of the Duties of the office, the more I feel myself insufficient to discharge them worthily. In accepting I depend on your indulgence, particularly as I am not accquainted with the forms and usages.

He then took the President's Chair.

A message to the council of Antients informing of their complete organization, was agreed to.

Penieres moved, that the 5 representatives of the first Third, who, being comprised by the law of 3 Brumaire where suspended until the returns of General Peace, *be recalled*.

This caused some warm debate, but was finally carried by a considerable majority.

Hardy demanded the repeal of the law of 21st Floreal, which excludes from Paris the ex-conventionalists.

Boiffy demanded the total and not partial repeal of that law.

Thibeaudau said, that law was unconstitutional—that it was revolutionary—it must be repealed in all its parts.

The last motion obtained.

May 16.

On the 4th inst. the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the General) embassador at Rome—and Scherer Consul General to reside at New York. Mr. Scherer is brother of the General of that name.

LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune *Bureau de Pusy*, and *Latour Maubourg, are liberated*, Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the Emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

Since the entry of the French into this country the fine forrests & woods have been laid waste in a most horrid manner. Our public high ways, decorated with bows of trees, have not been respected. The property of absentees has in particular been the object of depredations. It is sufficient to observe, that as much wood has been cut within this two years as during the old regimen, for half a centry. The central administration appriſed of these dilapidations, has suspended the cutting of wood; and, by another decree, the collection of grain, oats & forage, lately put in requisition by the commissaries of the army.

VIENNA, May 16

A supplement of the Court Gazette of the 30th of April, contains the following:

"We cannow with certainty communicate to the public the agreeable news, that the French armies under the command of the French Gen. in Chief, Buonaparte, are employed in conformity to the Convention entered into with them, in evacuating the country of Inner Austria; and that this district as well as the teritory near the sea, will soon be freed from the burden of a foreign army. The Austrian armies in Saltzburgh, and the vicinity of Vienna, will in consequence advance to be there ready for an emergency.

"It is to be lamented that during the time which was necessary for conveying the intelligence of the concluding and signing of the preliminaries of peace to the armies on the Rhine, several severe and bloody battles were fought, in which a considerable number of brave men on both sides lost their lives—(Here follows the account of the passage of the French over the Upper & Lower Rhine.)

"Every measure was taken on the Upper Rhine to wrest from the enemy, by the gaining of a battle, the advantage they had acquired by passing the Rhine, which could not easily be prevented, considering their extensive line—and the same vigilence will be employed so long as the smallest doubt shall remain of the certainty of peace; & should unfortunately the hope we entertain of that event be frustrated, we flatter ourselves we shall be found well provided, as the Arch-duke Charles has now returned to the army on the Rhine."

As soon as the news of the signing of the preliminaries reached the army on the Upper Rhine (says the Court Gazette of this day) the Generals, on both sides, immediately proceeded to settle the lines within which the troops should continue to wait the issue of events.

The French in the passage of the Rhine, lost from 3 to 4000 men, and had 22 peices of canon dismounted.

850

DUBLIN, May 16.

on Sunday morning last, about two a number of armed men, amounting al hundreds, made a hoſtile appearance the inhabitants at Forkhill, near Dun- They were oppoſed by the city of militia, quartered in that part, and manry cavalry, commanded by Capt. Finding it was not eaſy to bring cloſe engagement, from the ſituation ad taken, the yeomanry and militia feint attack upon theſe people, and rds a retreat, which drew the latter af- , and having brought them to a ſpot hich they could not ſo readily eſcape, alry wheeled about, only about 24 in (the Dublin militia opening right and let them paſs) fell upon them with great killed about 25, and took ſeveral pri-

STATE OF IRELAND.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

E OF COMMONS, Wedneſday, May 11.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

THE report having been read, Mr. Pelham ſaid it would be unneceſſary at preſent for him to trouble the houſe with many rvations, becauſe as a committee of the were ſitting on the ſame ſubject, the ſtep which ought now to be taken was to the report to them. He could not, however, help obſerving that what had now tranſpired muſt convince every man that it was not ſtating which ſhould be reſorted to, to re- this daring and dark conſpiracy, but to ſtrong meaſures which the executive go- ment had already adopted, with the ap- bation of the houſe. This report juſtified the fulleſt extent theſe meaſures—and at ſame time called on the gentlemen of the e, and on every loyal ſubject to ſtrain eve- nerve to put down this ſociety: nor did he nk, formidable as they might appear, that re was any reaſon to fear that the loyalty the country and the force of the ſtate, would t be fully ſufficient to cruſh them: their mbers it was reaſonable to believe, had been atly exaggerated in theſe papers, as it was m that they tried every mode to keep up e ſpirits of their deluded followers, as well fallacious ſtatements of their force, as by expectation of foreign aſſiſtance. For his n part, he believed the great body of the ople were loyal—and he would be proud to ert every power he poſſeſſed in oppoſing this nd of daring traitors; but he hoped that the ublication of this report would open their yes and ſhew them the danger and the crimes to which they were haſtening. He hoped his report would open the eyes of other perſons alſo. No man in the houſe he was ſure, would deny that parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation were fair queſtions for diſcuſſion, either in or out of parliament—but he was confident that when it was known that theſe were only made pretences for introducing confiſcation, murder and a republic—they would be leſs zealous in urging theſe queſtions at ſuch a time. He concluded by moving that this report be communicated to the committee of the lords, and that it be printed—Ordered.

Mr. Pelham, without preface brought up the report of the ſecret committee appointed to conſider of the papers ſeized in Belfaſt, and to report their opinion thereon. This report, which conſiſts of ſixty nine folio pages, was read at full length by the clerk; we muſt content ourſelves at this time with giving a ſummary of its contents.

The committee began by ſtating, that they conſidered it to be eſſential to a proper diſcharge of the duty impoſed on them, not to confine their enquiries to the ſpecific papers ſubmitted to their conſideration but to go back to examine into the principles and motives of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen at its firſt formation, they aſſert, that in conſequence of this examination, they find the ſociety under the pretext of promoting a parliamentary reform and what they called emancipation of the Catholics, harbouring a deſign to diſunite this country from Great Britain, to overthrow the preſent conſtitution, and eſtabliſh in its ſtead a republican form of government. The committee reſt this opinion in a great meaſure on a letter written by Theobald Wolf Tone, a very active member of that ſociety, to his friend in Belfaſt, which letter they gave at large in their report, and in which there appear a number of expreſſions which ſeem to indicate that Mr. Tone conſidered the Britiſh connection as the bane of Iriſh proſperity—that the diſſolution of that connection would be the regeneration of Ireland, and that to waſte the ſtrength of the people in the purſuit of ſubordinate meaſures, was equally as abſurd as to turn the whole attention of a phyſician to a ſore finger when the patient was labouring under a mortification of the bowels.—Another ground of this opinion of the committee is the declaration publiſhed by the ſociety of United Iriſhmen in Dublin, in the year 1791, when Mr. Rowan and Mr. Drennan were chairman, in which the prominent principle is, none but the people can ſpeak the will of the people. After having given thoſe proofs in ſupport of the opinion which they form of the deſigns and principles of the ſociety, the committee proceed to the papers. In the firſt inſtance they ſtate the manner in which theſe papers had been ſeized in the houſe of John Alexander at Belfaſt, by Capt. Barber of the artillery, and Mr. Fox of the ordnance—they recite circumſtantially in what rooms and in what company they had been found, and infer from theſe circumſtances that they were the papers of the two committees of United Iriſhmen.

The committee then tranſcribe at large ſeveral of the papers; and in the firſt place one which gives account of the conſtitution of the ſociety. By this appears, that the ſociety is organized in a very perfect manner; the loweſt conſtituent part of it is the baronial committee, or the committee of the members who live in one barony. When this committee in any barony becomes numerous, it is ſplit by the principle of the conſtitution into two committees. When a certain number of thoſe committees are formed in a county, they elect members who form a county committee, when a certain number of county committees are formed, they elect deputies who conſtitute a provincial committee; and again, when two or more of theſe committees are created they elect members who form the higheſt member of the ſociety, a national committee. The reſpective duty of each of thoſe denominations are accurately marked, and their reſpective provinces aſſigned to them—They are, among other things, empowered to raiſe money in certain proportions, and to diſtribute it in certain ways, ſuch as providing arms and ammunition; ſupplying the members who ſuffer for the cauſe by impriſonment or otherwiſe, with neceſſaries, and with the means of defence; providing for the wives and families of thoſe who may fall in the field or any other way for the common ſervice; they are enabled to regulate the election of military officers, and, in a word, ſome branch or other of this organized body is to regulate every thing which relates to the military, the financial, or the judicial department. With reſpect to the laſt, there is a particular proviſion which fixes the manner in which the tribunal ſhall be choſen, who, when a revolution begins, ſhall decide on the property and even the lives of accuſed individuals—and there is another proviſion which declares what deſcription of ſuſpected perſons ſhall not be ſuffered to enter the ranks when the conflict ſhall begin. This paper contains alſo the oath and teſt which is to be taken by the private members and by the committee-men, by the ſecretaries, treaſurers, &c. that of the privates is little more than a promiſe "to promote as far as in him lies a brotherhood and union among Iriſhmen—and that he will not, through hope or fear, or any other motive, give evidence againſt any of his brethren, or betray any expreſſions which he may hear at the meeting of the ſociety." The other papers which the committee have copied into their report, are minutes of the proceeding of ſub-committees of United Iriſhmen; and reports on a variety of ſubjects. They contain in the firſt place acturate returns of the number of men who have at different periods become members of the body, ſpecifying the preciſe number in the particular counties, towns, and diſtricts; they contain alſo returns equally minute of the ſums ſubſcribed by each reſpective place, & the manner and purpoſes for which the money has been expended. The returns of guns, bayonets, ſwords, ſpikes, cannon, powder in barrels, and in weights, of ball cartridges, of bullets, &c. &c. are all reported with equal accuracy, and always accompanying the returns of the men and money.

By theſe returns it appears, that the ſociety, within a ſhort time, and from beginnings comparatively ſmall, has riſen to a number truly formidable—not leſs at this moment than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!—The amount of their arms, though far from being commenſurate to their numbers, appears to be very conſiderable, and they reckon among their ordnance eight pieces of cannon and one mortar. In their money accounts are found accurate ſtatements of their expenditures for aſſiſting priſoners, purchaſing arms, &c. and in one return it is remarkable that the officer who remits it ſays, "this money has been paid ſomewhat before the uſual time, becauſe it is expected our friends will ſoon arrive at Bantry," or words to that effect—and ſeveral alluſions occur in the papers of alluſions to the expected arrival of their friends. In ſome papers the committee earneſtly exhort their people to temperance, to ſobriety, to peace, obſerving that the wiſh of government was to goad them into inſurrection, by which the hopes of the people would be defeated, not only now, but for ever—and in one place occurs the remarkable and ambiguous advice "to have nothing to do with the father or his ſon." That the ſociety exerciſed a judicial authority over their members, appears alſo by theſe papers, for in more than one of them there is mention made of certain perſons, who had been charged with offences, having been tried and acquitted—and one inſtance is found of the executive committee having been purged by another branch of the body, for an abuſe of their truſt; three-fourths of them were removed, and men of acknowledged merit ſubſtituted in their room. In ſome of the minutes are to be found the names or the initials of perſons reported as bad or unſound and dangerous members; exhortations are frequent to avoid communicating on the affairs of the ſociety with perſons who had not taken the teſt—and in one caſe it is ſaid, that the old paſs word of the body was obliged to be changed in conſequence of ſome negligence of this kind; it is ſtrongly inculcated on the committees to take care that the men ſhould be regularly and judiciouſly formed into companies and battalions, that the men ſhould be well known to their officers, and the officers to the men, and that all ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to appear at a moment's warning, as it was not known how ſoon they might be called on.

The committee again take occaſion to obſerve, that it appears from theſe papers that the United Iriſhmen made a pretext of reform and emancipatiou to cover a deſign to ſubvert inſtead of amending the conſtitution, to confiſcate property and extinguiſh the poſſeſſors of it; and this they may infer arguendo, from the circumſtance that theſe two objects have not been mentioned in theſe papers at the end of their inſtitution. In further corroboration of this opinion, they tranſcribe a paper called the Donaghadee reſolutions, in which it is emphatically ſtated, "to have been the opinion of the beſt informed ſtateſmen, philoſophers and divines, that all power originates with the people—that when tyrants uſurp power, or governors legitimately conſtituted degenerate into tyrants, it becomes the right and duty of the people to take up arms to wreſt that power from the hands which abuſe it, and reſtore it to thoſe of whom it of right belongs," &c. &c. The report goes on to ſtate that it appeared to the committee, tho they are not at liberty to diſcloſe the evidence, partly becauſe it was merely oral, and partly becauſe it might be neceſſary hereafter to produce it before a court of juſtice, that aſſaſſinations had been encouraged by the ſociety; that great pains had been taken to ſeduce the fidelity of the ſoldiery, but the committee declared themſelves happy in being able to ſtate that his majeſty's troops have remained ſteady and faithful, and that the houſe may place the utmoſt confidence in in their exertions.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bourdeaux, dated May 24.

"As to danger of a war between this country and ours, I am under no apprenſion.—Sending in American veſſels on frivolous pretences has become very unpopular in ſo much that the tribunals themſelves have remonſtrated againſt it, and ſeveral veſſels of late have been ſet at liberty. Peace with England is much ſpoken of as likely to take place."

Captain Sands, of the Olive Branch, from Bourdeaux, aſſures us that the number of Americans who have ſhipped themſelves on board French privateers, with a view of enriching themſelves on the ſpoils of their countrymen, is by no means ſmall. Many of theſe men hold commiſſions. This fact would appear incredible, were it not confirmed by repeated teſtimonies. From this circumſtance it would appear, that the brutal injuſtice to which our merchants are patiently ſubmitting, is in a great meaſure aſcribable to the villainy of our own countrymen. It is a great misfortune to our country, that neither law nor example are ſufficient to counteract ſuch ſhocking depravity. Such tranſactions abroad, united to the moſt infamous projects of ſelf-aggrandizement among men of conſequence at home (but whoſe conſequence ought to be made more public by placing them in gibbets) are ſufficient to hold America up to the ſcorn, contempt and ridicule of the world.—Surely an honeſt man is a jewel of ineſtimable worth!

We have Paris papers to May [illegible] we ſhall glean of a number of important articles. We find the party of wiſe and moderate men have aſſumed a predominating influence in the councils of the nation, ſince the elections and the new legiſlature poſſeſſes public confidence. On this change in the complexion of the legiſlature, our readers will recollect we have uniformly reſted our hopes of general peace and tranquility.

The choice of Pichegru as Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred, is important, he has been the friend of pacific meaſures.

BOSTON, July 13.

Captain Carter arrived on Tueſday laſt from Jamaica, informs, that on the 28th June he was boarded from a French privateer who took part of his crew, and put on board a prize maſter and ſeven men, and ordered her for the Havannah. The night following the prize maſter run the brig on ſhore, which obliged him to take out part of his cargo, and ſet her off—after two or three days trial to fetch the Havannah, they found they could not, and determined to carry her into Porto de Paix—but on the night of the 28th, Capt. Carter was awakened by one of his own crew who informed him, that the prize maſter had got drunk, had fell overboard, and was drowned—on coming up, he found all the privateersmen but one on the quarter deck aſleep, they were ſoon diſarmed, and drove below. Captain C. after taking every precaution neceſſary for his ſafety, altered his courſe for Boſton. The privateersmen were permitted to come up every day to aſſiſt in working the veſſel, &c. and at night forced below again. In this manner, Captain C. much to his credit as well as to his intereſt, conducted the brig into this port.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

On Wedneſday afternoon, Dr. Buxton, of New-York, a pupil of the late Dr. Bard, arrived in town, in conſequence of a ſubpoena from the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſitting on Governor BLOUNT & Co's conſpiracy, requiring him to attend as an evidence. We underſtand that it is intended to criminate certain perſons by his teſtimony, who had made him offers of emolument, and even a permanent office in the Spaniſh territory, in caſe of its being conquered by the Britiſh—all which, like a true American, he reſiſted. Dr. Romaine's developement has enabled the committee to aſcertain ſome other of the links of this chain of conſpiracy—all of which, in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious ſcheme, the end of which is not yet fully opened.

Doctor Romaine at firſt reſiſted the authority of the committee, but whether (being ſhewn day by day, as he has attended their examination, papers more and more touching the ſtanding he had taken) he has been induced to open himſelf more freely, we do not pretend to ſay—but this we know, that well-founded expectations are now entertained of ſpeedily unravelling this hitherto inexplicable buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from Abingdon, Waſhington county, Virginia, June 23.

"Yeſterday a letter came to us, apprizing us of an incurſion into Montgomery county by the Indians. Some families have been killed, and a militia company defeated, the captain of which was butchered. A large party were in Major Paris's field, at whoſe ferry I conſtantly paſs and repaſs in my route to and from Greenbrier. I have not been informed whether any of his family were killed or taken. To-morrow I ſhall be at Ruſſel, a county ſtill more expoſed, but from which no alarm has arrived—the militia of this quarter are commanded to hold themſelves in readineſs.

Pittsburgh, Augu[illegible]

Mr. Scull,

The incloſed extract of a letter was ſent to Mr. Colerick in time for his laſt, but for reaſons beſt known to himſelf he declined inſerting it.—You will therefore oblige ſome of your ſubſcribers by giving it a place in your next Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the North of Ireland, to his friend in Waſhington county, dated 12th of [illegible]

"What! we are bowed down [illegible] under the iron rod of oppreſſion [illegible] the moſt diabolical tyranny that [illegible] human nature, it is with [illegible] that I congratulate you living [illegible] freedom, enjoying the bleſſings [illegible]

The province of Ulster is declared to be in a state of rebellion, and out of the king's peace, therefore subject to military law.—And for what? Because men of every denomination have laid aside religious prejudices, and united in one man praying for a reform in parliament and dismissal of the present wicked administration, who have defolated and impoverished the country to carry on, as they say, a juft and neceffary war—this union has roufed the placemen and penfioners around his majefty's throne, who are ftraining every nerve to drive us to diftraction—An army of foldiers, by the name of yeomanry, are ftationed in every town, whofe officers are commiffioned and act as juftices of the peace, a fpecies of tyranny in direct oppofition to the fpirit of our much extolled conftitution, blending the civil and military power in the fame hands—therefore, if any perfon is even but fufpected of being in favour of a reform, they are immediately dragged from their wives and families, fent on board tenders and prifon fhips, ftationed on the coaft for that purpofe, others are chained in dungeons, there to linger in want and mifery; emiffaries, incendiaries, and hirelings are fent out in nightly patroles to rob & plunder the country, & at the fame time ftigmatize the United Irifhmen with thefe enormities, a number of whom have been tried and acquitted at the laft feffions, after every invention to have them convicted; recourfe was had to perjury, bribery, &c. their proceedings and oath of union was produced in evidence, but after the ftricteft fcrutiny nothing appeared in them either againft king or conftitution; as this the tyrants are fo difappointed, that they feem determined not to try any more in a legal way, but condemn them unheard to prifon fhips and baftiles. Thefe acts of cruelty will have but their day. I have feen a letter from a friend in London, recommending to be ready and firm in the great work of reformation, that in the end liberty will reign triumphant.

America once experienced the imperious effects of Britifh tyranny, but little to what we have here felt. A tear of compaffion will rife from every American at this doleful tale, and I truft that the Divine Ruler of the Univerfe, in whofe hands are the difpofal of all things, that protected America to freedom, will lead poor little Ireland through her tempeftous fea of civil war unto happinefs and peace.

*** The Mechanical Society of Pittfburgh, are requefted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at their ufual time and place.

By order

J. B. CLOW, Sec'ry.

Pittfburgh, Aug. 3d 1797.

☞ Having in a former advertifement requefted thofe in arrears for fubfcription for the Pittfburgh Gazette, to make payment by this day, but no attention having been paid to it. I hereby inform them, that all whofe arrears are of more than one year's ftanding, I will take the moft fpeedy way of recovery after the 12th inftant.

JOHN SCULL.

Auguft 5, 1797.

Robert Williams,

HAS juft received and is now opening at his Store in GREENSBURGH, a neat and general affortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, well adapted to the prefent and enfuing feafon, conffiting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Queens ware and Hard ware, &c. and a quantity of Shingle Nails, which he will fell on reafonable terms for Cafh, Deer fkins, Bear fkins, &c.

Auguft 2, 1797.

AGREEABLY to a late act of affembly entitled, "an act to provide for the fettlement of the eftates of deceafed officers and foldiers, who ferved in the Pennfylvania line during the late war," NOTICE is hereby given to all and every perfon or perfons, who have received letters of adminiftration (and have not fettled their accounts) upon the eftates of deceafed officers and foldiers aforefaid, who have died inteftate and without heirs, to come in within SIXTY Days from the date hereof, and file in my Office the names of their inteftate, and the date of their letters of adminiftration, and to be prepared within Thirty days from the time of fuch coming in to fettle their accounts with me, and pay their refpective balances.

NOTICE is alfo given, to all thofe who have adminiftered on any eftate before the firft day of Auguft 1796, and have not made fettlement, are hereby required to make fettlement of their adminiftration the firft Monday in September next, otherwife their bonds will be put in force againft them.

SAMUEL JONES, Regifter

Allegheny County.

Regifter's Office, Pittfburgh, July 29, 1797.

Allegheny County, ff.

Lift of caufes fet down for trial at June Term, 1797, to be tried at September Term, 1797.

James O'Hara	vs	George Thompfon
Nathaniel Irifh	vs	Robert Elliot and Elie Williams
James O'Hara	vs	Geo. M'Cully's ad.
John Baldwin	vs	John Nevill
Thomas M'Combs	vs	John Nevill
Abraham Kuykendall	vs	James Morrifon
Peter January	vs	Thomas Marton
Leffee of A. Robinfon	vs	William Marks
John Reed	vs	John Simonfon
Henry Miller	vs	Joseph Chambers
Same	vs	Ben. Kuykendall
Jas. M'Pherfon's adrs.	vs	Henry Wolf
Leffee of John Cavet	vs	Robert Huftan
John Reed	vs	Samuel Plummer
Leffee of Wm. Cecil	vs	James Amberfon
Leffee of A. Snodgrafs	vs	John Cunningham
Robert M'Gee	vs	Robert Culberfon
James Baker	vs	John M'Kee
William Thompfon	vs	Wm. Willmabby
Joseph Scott	vs	William Marks
William Rowley	vs	John Sinclair
Fred. Haymaker & ux.	vs	John Beal
Henry Miller	vs	Sarah Craig, adx.
John M'Dermott	vs	David M'Dermott
Abfalom Hankins	vs	John Wallace
Leffee of Aw. M'Clure	vs	David Long
Leffee of Robt. Morris	vs	Sam. Stoops & al.
Same	vs	Same
Joe, a negro man	vs	James M'Kee
Conrad Katz	vs	Albert Torrence
Alexander M'Coy	vs	Thos. Potts & al.
Conrad Katz	vs	Albert Torrence
Thomas Potts	vs	John M'Coy
Morice Herbert	vs	John Rafher & al.
Robert Calhoon	vs	Joseph Ludlow
Leffee of Jos. Patterfon	vs	Wm. M'Clure
Leffee of Hugh Blair	vs	Robert Scott
James Wilfon	vs	Samuel Stoops
Elie Williams	vs	Joseph Becket
Henry Ubery	vs	James M'Kee
Charles Conrad	vs	Thomas Scott
Jeremiah Sturgeon	vs	David Long
Leffee of Joseph Cook	vs	Alex. Logan
James Gilfoy	vs	William Irwin
Same	vs	Same
John Lutz	vs	David Duncan
John Loutzenheiser	vs	Robert George
Leffee of Wm. Dick	vs	Robert Cameron
Leffee of J. Fredebach	vs	William Powell
Leffee of Ebr. M'Goffin	vs	John Frew
Leffee of John Frew	vs	Peter M'Cartny
Robert George	vs	John Eakins
Andrew Pearce	vs	John M'Donogh
Alexander M'Cracken	vs	Thos. Crawford
Samuel Stoops	vs	John M'Kee
James Hamilton aff.	vs	J. Cummins & al.
Patrick Black	vs	Thomas King
Chriftopher Cooper	vs	Ephraim Kent
Henry Miller	vs	Andrew Irwin
Ephraim Kent	vs	Chriftr. Cooper
Same	vs	Same
Adam Burchfield	vs	Henry Pillon
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	James M'Faden
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Dudly Hampton
Same	vs	Same
Duke Hill	vs	Haac Craig
Leffee of Niel M'Laughlin	vs	Nichs. Dawfon
Henry Boggs	vs	James Gilfoy
Mary Reed	vs	Thos. Crawford
John Gilleland	vs	Benjn. Lovejoy
Leffee of David Mead	vs	Fred. Haymaker
James Snow	vs	Daw. Blackmore
Robert Campbell	vs	Wm. Semple
Marcus Hiuling	vs	Haac Craig
George Bruce	vs	Wm. Cheney
William Rankin	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
Henry Nyman	vs	Adam Funk
John Berry	vs	Samuel Boyd
Robert M'Nitt	vs	David Boyce
William King and Thomas M'Haffy	vs	H. Cuninngham
Robert Colhoon affoc.	vs	Charles Simral & John Simral
Samuel Stoops for the ufe of George Hartthorn	vs	Jos. Engleman & J. Beltzhover
Michael Smith	vs	Henry Nyman
Chriftopher Lovenguire	vs	R. Brotherton
Same	vs	Samuel Boyd
Adam Funk	vs	John Hamilton
Daniel Ranfom for the ufe of Haac Gregg	vs	Geo. Loveleff

SENECCA OIL,

For Sale, by the fubfcriber, either by the fmall or large quantity.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 2, 1797.

N. B. Thofe indebted either by bond, note or book account are requefted to call and pay off, or fuits will be commenced againft them without refpect to perfons.

SALE OF LOTS.

IN THE NEW COUNTY TOWN AT FORT STEUBEN.

A NEW County called *Jefferfon*, has been lately laid off by the Governor of the Weftern Territory, and the Seat of Juftice is fixed at *Fort Steuben*, on the bank of the river Ohio, where a Town is now laid out by *James Ruft* and *Benjamin Wells*. The Lots and Out Lots of this Town will be fold on the Premifes upon the 25th inftant. One half the purchafe money will be credited 30 days, the refidue for fix months.

There is a Saw-mill clofe to the Town, and the lands of the neighbouring fettlements are not excelled in quality by any upon the Ohio. Thofe who purchafe Lots in this Town, will find the materials for building more readily than in moft Towns of the Weftern Country, and the abundance of Pitt Coal, will render fuel a very cheap article forever.

Plan of the Town and Out Lots may be feen at the Waffington Printing Office, at Wells's Mills, with Mr. Brown at Charlefton, and with Mr. Douglafs at Fort Steuben.

EZEKIEL WELLS.

Auguft 1, 1797.

THE partnerfhip of Oliver Ormfby and Alexander M'Laughlin, trading under the firm of A. M'Laughlin & Co. is this day diffolved by mutual confent. Thofe indebted to faid firm are earneftly requefted to make immediate payment to A. M'Laughlin, who is duly authorifed to fettle their accounts, and thofe who have any demands are defired to prefent them that payment may be made.

O. ORMSBY,
A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittfburgh, July 24, 1797.

A. M'Laughlin

HAS juft received and is now opening a neat and general affortment of MERCHANDIZE, conffiting of the following articles, viz. Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queenfware, together with a handfome affortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he is determined to fell at the moft reduced prices.

Juft opening and for fale at Mrs. Wilfon's, on the Bank, a large affortment of the following articles, viz.

BROAD and foreft cloths, plain and printed caffimers, fhickletts and cords, printed, marfeilles and other waiftcoating, dimity and muffinets, clouded napkins and handkerchiefs, mens' and womens' cotton ftockings, a great variety of printed cottons and calicoes, 6-4, and 4-4 book and jaconett, embroidered and plain muffins, muflin handkerchiefs and fhawls with fancy borders, and a variety of other articles which will be fold wholefale and retail at Philadelphia prices, for cafh only, by

DAVID WALLACE.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 2, 1797.

Public Notice.

I DO in this public manner make a demand of all debts that may be due to me to be paid on or before the 15th day of this inftant, otherwife fuits will be had againft delinquents, without refpect to characters.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 2, 1797.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable weather-boarded two ftory Log Houfe and a Lot of Ground, ffuate in Water-ftreet in the town of Pittfburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of faid town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-weftwardly by Front ftreet, fouth-eaftwardly by Grant ftreet, fouth weftwardly by Water ftreet, and north weftwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling Houfe is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, completely lathed and plaiftered, the lower room of which is very neatly finifhed and painted; an excellent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well enclofed. The terms of fale will be made known by the fubfcriber living on the premifes.

GASPER ABRAHAM.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 2, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE fubfcriber offers the above reward to any perfon or perfons who will apprehend and fafely lodge in any goal of the ftate, a certain DAVID M'KESSOCK, who was fentenced to undergo an imprifonment in the goal and penitentiary houfe in Philadelphia, and who effected his efcape from the fubfcriber when conducting him to the faid goal, agreeably to his fentence on conviction. The faid M'Keffock is about two years from Ireland, out of the county of Derry, and by trade, a weaver. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a florid complexion, and fair hair, which he commonly wears tied or queued; he made his efcape at the peach orchard, 4 miles from Fort Littleton, and had on a high crowned black hat, a dark brown coat, red jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches and blue ftockings, and had a fmall iron chain faftened to his right leg.

HENRY WISE.

Greenfburgh, July 26, 1797.

By Yeffterdays Mail.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) July 27.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windfor, July 14, 1797.

"Since the mail is clofed we have received information from Canada that the two M'Lean's taken fome time fince, have been tried and executed. 'Tis faid that Butterfield turned "King's evidence," and has difcovered an extenfive plot againft the province of Canada, in which are concerned a conffiderable number of the firft men, on that fide of the mountain, with the Governor at their head, with it, alfo, is connected the purchafe of arms in France. This information comes in a letter from Col. Porter now in Canada."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

This forenoon embarked, and failed for Newport, R. I. a company of artillerifts and engineers under the command of Captain Joseph Elliot.

The Bank of the United States is removed from Carpenter's Hall; to the new and fplendid edifice in Third ftreet.

Carpenter's Hall is to be occupied by the Land Office.

A gentleman who arrived yeftenday afternoon direct from Fannettice, met Gov. Blount fix miles beyond Staunton; which being mentioned at that place, a number of its refpectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horfes with a determination to overtake and detain him.

The Prefident has, in conformity to a law of the 6th of February, 1793, iffued his proclamation, declaring, that all foreign filver coins, except Spanifh milled dollars and parts of fuch dollars, will ceafe to pafs current as money within the United States and to be a legal tender after the 15th of October next, and all foreign gold coin will ceafe to pafs current as money within the United States and to be a legal tender after the 15th of July 1797.

A daring robbery, in which the intereffs of hundreds of individuals may be involved, was committed in Charleftion the 7th inft. On that day the records of the court of equity, from the 14 of March, 1778, to September, 1792, were purloined from the regifter's office in the ftate-houfe.

This day the Prefident of the United States his lady and family, leave town on a vifit to his feat in Maffachufetts.

Sutton & Dunfeth,

GUNSMITHS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they carry on faid bufinefs in the Borough of Pittfburgh, next door to Mr. Horner's ftore in Market Street, where they make Rifles, Smooth-bores, Bowing Pieces and Piftols, of the neateft and beft quality, either by wholefale or retail. The price of Rifles is from 15 to 35 dollars, Smooth-bores from 25 to 25 dollars, Bowing Pieces from 18 to 18 dollars, Rifle Piftols from 15 to 22 dollars. They conftantly keep the beft Rifle Powder for fale. Two apprentice wanted to the above bufinefs.

Auguft 3, 1797.

N. B. There has been a number of Guns left with us to repair upwards of a year ago, if the owners do not make fpeedy application for them, they will be fold to pay for the repairing.

Came to the plantation of the fubfcriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, fix miles from Pittfburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, two Mares, one a black, about 15 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, no brand or ear mark, had on when taken up a bell tied with a piece of rope; the other a mall bay Mare, 13 hands high, much marked with the lacdle, has a bell on faftened with a leather ftrap, and buckled with a fhoe buckle, marked on the near fhoulder J. B. a hair crop in the right ear, and has had the pole evil. The owners are defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES IRWIN.

Auguft 2, 1797.

A certain John Hancock of Kentucky left a Mare with the fubfcriber on the 9th of March laft, and engaged to take her away by the firft of May, but as faid Hancock hath not come and taken her away, I hereby give notice that if fhe is not taken away before the 20th of Auguft next, fhe will on that day be fold to pay for her keeping.

RALPH BELL SEN.

Fayette county, Harfon township, July 15, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade road in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named TOM GARDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkableas to have very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and one deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf,

CUT NAILS.

THE *ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. He performs the buſineſs in ſuch an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himſelf it will prove a very valuable acquiſition to his weſtern country, as he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different ſizes, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are ſuperior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of theſe excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

THE ſubſcriber, attorney to William Hill, of the city of New York, having obſerved an advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated May 26, 1797, and ſigned Robert Johnſton, relative to certain lots of land in the ſeven ranges, in which the ſaid Robert Johnſton claims an intereſt, thinks it neceſſary to inform the public, that only four lots of the lands which he is authoriſed to diſpoſe of (being lots No. 9, 12, 15 and 20, of townſhip No. 7, Range No. 2,) are included in the above advertiſement, and that whatever pretenſions the ſaid Robert Johnſton may have for damages againſt the the former owner of the above lots, the ſame cannot in any wiſe affect the title of the ſaid William Hill, which by conſulting the records in the office at Marietta, will be found clear and indiſputable.

D: M'ELHERAN, attorney for William Hill.

12, 1797.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 6, 1797.

Thomas Alliſon, Iſaac Anderſon, George Armſtrong, Jacob Buffer, David Brown, Francis Bryan, John Bidollet, George Brindlinger, Thomas Beatty, Andrew Brown, David Bradſhaw, Samuel Copland, John Campbell, John Coharn, Patrick Campbell, Joſias Campbell, Philip Corte, William Devlin, Jas. Denniſon, William Denniſton, Alex. Denniſon, Thomas Dunlap, Widow Dane, John Ebert, Huronymus Eckman, John Finley, Peter Freeman, John Ferguſon, Charles Ferry, James Garret, Ephraim Goble, John Herron, Joſeph Hannah, William Hunt, John Johnſon, Chriſtopher Irvine, Henry Kane, James Kennedy, Gideon Long, James M'Intire, William Moore, Uriah Matſon, John Moore, Alexander M'Lane, Peter M'Harg, Walter M'Farlane, Henry M'Clintock, Samuel Man, Joſeph Moore, James Nickelſon, John Neil, John Nicholſon, Philip Hoover, Ann Phillips, John Ritchey, Mary Robinſon, Hugh Roſs, Robert Reed, Conn Rogers, Mary Robinſon, William Story, Joſeph Simpſon, Henry Shants, Andrew Sturd, William Snodgraſs, Jeremiah Smith, Alexander Taylor, Eliza Tate, James Terry, John Wilſon, John Walker, John Wills, Adam Wilſon, George Yager.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, of firſt rate quality, ſaid to be the moſt valuable in the county, containing 955 acres, ſituaed in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, lying on Crooked Run and one mile on the weſt branch of the Monongahela River, within two miles of the county town of Clarkſburgh; and one mile of a Furnace and Forge now erecting on the river. This moſt valuable tract of land may be conveniently divided into three beautiful and rich farms; it alſo abounds with iron ore, ſtone coal, and lime ſtone, and has valuable ſeat, for furnace or mills, is well timbered and watered; 600 acres of which is nearly level and may be made into excellent meadow.—Laſt year the improvements made on this land produced 60 buſhels of Indian corn to the acre. The purchaſer paying one half down will have it at a very reaſonable price. For further particulars apply to JOHN AMBLER, Yough Forge, near Connellſville; WILLIAM DUCKETT, paper maker, near Shippenſburgh, or to the Rev. GEORGE TOWERS, Clarkſburgh.

July 1, 1797. 3t.

Town of Eaſt-Liberty.

THE ſubſcriber having laid out a TOWN weſt of the Laurel Hill, on the new ſtate road from Bedford to Pittſburgh, on Ligonier Valley, Donnegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, within one mile of Weſtmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is ſituated on a level ſpot of ground on each ſide of ſaid road, which is 60 feet wide; the ſoil is good, water convenient, as there is a run of excellent water on each ſide the Town, one of which is ſufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhannon creek, where there is a good griſt and ſaw mill, and ſeveral others not more than four miles off good ſtones and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime ſtone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for ſale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of ſettlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be made. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 10 feet, there is plenty of ſtone coal very convenient. Purchaſers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's on the premiſes, who has the reſidue of the place to ſell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1750.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the firſt Monday in December next for a hearing of the ſaid parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties, or any others intereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Grammar School.

THE *ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the landing at Pittſburgh on the 26th inſtant, a ſorrel Gelding, ſuppoſed to be about 13 or 14 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet and one of his fore feet white, up his leg a good way, a blaze in his face, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a ſmall mane and tail, a natural trotter, blind in one eye, ſhod all round, and I believe branded R. N. on the near thigh. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will be kind enough to ſecure ſaid Horſe, and ſend the ſubſcriber word, and if brought home reaſonable charges will be paid by the ſubſcriber living near the mouth of Redſtone creek. It is ſuppoſed he is making towards home on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river.

RICHARD NOBLE.

June 30, 1797.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

NOTICE.

THAT in purſuance of inſtructions from the Secretary of War, all the Materials of the buildings erected, at the expence of the United States, within the Fort, known by the name of Fort Pitt, will be ſold, at public auction, for ready money, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold at a valuation to be made by competent judges. For further information apply at the Quarter Maſter's Office, Pittſburgh.

July 6th, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, on the road leading from Nobleſtown to the mouth of Millers Run, a black Horſe with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip, his left hind foot white, and about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES GILMORE.

June 12, 1797.

Taken up treſpaſſing in

the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a ſorrel Horſe, blind of the near eye has three white feet, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB STOCKTON.

June 27, 1797.

Whereas there is a partner-

ſhip in a tract of land ſurveyed in the name of Andrew Simpſon, ſituate in Allegany townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſome moveable property, between John & Charles Barr, and whereas the ſaid Charles Barr hath taken property belonging to me, and abſconded, and as it appears likely that the ſaid Charles may offer ſaid land for ſale, this is to forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid land from him until he comes and makes a ſettlement with me.

JOHN BARR.

July 11, 1797.

Taken up on the 12th inſtant,

by the ſubſcriber in the woods near Turtle creek and the old Pennſylvania road, a Roan Horſe, 6 years old, thirteen hands an half high, ſome ſaddle marks, a blaze in his face, had an old ſaddle and bridle on. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

ASA COOK.

July 20, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer.

To whom it may Concern

WHEREAS Samuel Boyd (formerly ſtorekeeper at the mouth of Turtle creek, now ſtorekeeper in Pittſburgh) employed the ſubſcriber to keep a ſtore for him at the houſe of Thomas M'Kee, Eſquire, in Plumb townſhip, ſome time in the month of November laſt; and whereas, on the 3rd day of May laſt, the ſaid Samuel Boyd and the ſubſcriber ſettled accounts for the goods intruſted to him to diſpoſe of for the ſpace of ſix months, while he was in ſaid Boyd's employ, before John Wilkins, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, which ſettlement is certified by the juſtice in the words following, to wit, Robert M'Gill in account with Samuel Boyd, total amount of account and bill £. 761 14 7 1-2. By amount of remittances £. 638 1 7—By the book out £. 90 15 0—By ſixty dollars for ſix months £. 12 10—£. 761 6 7—Balance paid in notes £. 10 0 1 2. Settled this account this day and exchanged duplicates ſame tenor and date the ſaid Robert M'Gill making himſelf liable for any lawful credits which may come in againſt the books as they now ſtand balanced. May 31, 1797. Samuel Boyd, Robert M'Gill, atteſt John Wilkins. Since which final ſettlement with Samuel Boyd, he has publiſhed an advertiſement in my name, and with my name thereunto ſubſcribed, in the following words, "Notice. Thoſe that ſtands indebted to Robert M'Gill are requeſted to make immediate payment to John Johnſon, Eſq. before the 15th day of July, an immediate compliance will very much oblige your's, &c. Robert M'Gill. June 24, 1797." Thoſe who are concerned, will perceive, that Samuel Boyd's conduct in this buſineſs tends to injure me with thoſe, at leaſt, who have dealt in the ſtore or may owe ſome ſmall balances in the books, as commencing ſuits againſt perſons without firſt ſending in their accounts is a method not generally taken by men in buſineſs who wiſh to ſtand well with their cuſtomers, and may have an influence on the minds of the people in general ſo as to injure me in future dealings in that line of buſineſs. I ſhall not at preſent take any notice of the falſe advertiſement, nor have recourſe to the law for that ſatisfaction which it would give me for the improper uſe of my name to ſerve private purpoſes. I ſhall only mention, that the advertiſement of the 24th of June, 1797, is falſe, and wrote and publiſhed without the knowledge of

ROBERT M'GILL.

Plumb townſhip, July 22, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living on Loyalhannah creek, Salem townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a Bay Mare, branded on her left ſhoulder either 21 or 23, not very perceivable, a natural trotter, has dark mane, legs and tail, 4 or 5 years old, ſtrayed away about the middle of April.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and returns her, or advertiſes in the Pittſburgh Gazette where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

ELISHA WALL.

July 4, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and 7 from Weſtminſter town, on the 15th inſt. Two German Servants, viz. HENRY SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he is of Low Dutch extraction, and ſpeaks High Dutch but indifferently, of a middle ſtature, ſhort curly brown hair, had on and took with him a high crown felt hat, a deep blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue velvet breeches, two pair mixed ſtockings and a pair of ſhoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, of a middle ſtature, chunky made, full face, ſhort ſandy hair, had on and took with her a high crown felt hat, ſeveral caps, a German jacket, two ſtriped linſey petticoats, one black ſtuff ditto, and one ſtriped ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, and one pair of ſhoes; and as they went off together it is preſumed they will paſs for man and wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Executions, Summonſes Warrants, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.